ASSESSMENT REPORT 23733 ADDENDUM

(Original written by H.P. Salat on 15Jan95)

to accompany report by H.P. Salat, PEng. entitled
"Prospecting, Geological Investigation and Geochemical Reconnaissance of a New Gold Discovery on the Ace Claims near Mount Barker"

on

ACE PROPERTY OF BARKER MINERALS LIMITED

Little River - Mount Barker Area

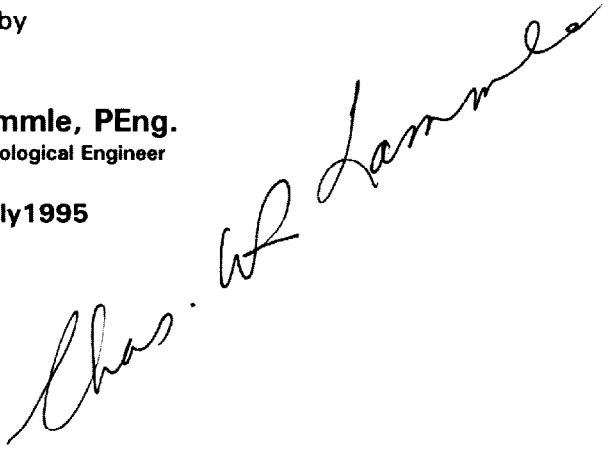
NTS 94A14, CARIBOO M.D., BRITISH COLUMBIA

52° 47' N; 121° 07' W

by

C.A.R. Lammle, PEng.
Consulting Geological Engineer

17July1995



Date: 17Jul1995

Addendum Report to: **Louis Doyle, President**
Barker Minerals Limited

From: **C.A.R. Lammle, PEng.**
Consulting Geological Engineer
304-3846 Carrigan Court
Burnaby, BC, V3N 4H9
Ph/Fx (604) 420-7521

Re: **Ace Property, Ishkloo Creek Area**
Little River District, Cariboo MD, BC.
(Louis Doyle Discovery)

BACKGROUND On the request of the Barker Minerals I made a trip to the property during 01-04Jun95 and another during 06-10Jul95 with guidance by Louis Doyle, President, and AA Ablett, contractor. The purpose was to make a quick preliminary examinations of the geological setting, mineral showings and current work program on the company's new sulphide-float train discovery along logging roads on the south side of Little River, 35 air-kilometres NE of Likely, B.C., and to provide independent geological evaluation and exploration advice regarding same. I have also manually digitized a portion of the 1:50000 topographic sheet and incorporated with tablet-digitized portions of the Figs 3A and 3B of the Salat report, creating a Surfer-AutoCAD topographic map. Further I have prepared computer files of the 1994 soil sample analytical data, creating similar maps, in part in response to the Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources letter (7Jun1995) by Talis E. Kalnins.

This memo will summarize initial thoughts based on the examinations and computer work regarding the geology, mineral potential and current work. It is intended to be filed as an addendum to the assessment report (15Jan95) written by H.P. Salat, PEng. Salat's report was returned to Barker Minerals Ltd., by the Chief Gold Commissioner of British Columbia because of certain deficiencies that contravened regulations stipulated in the Mineral Tenure Act relating to acceptance of such reports for assessment work credit. Additionally, principals of Barker Minerals Ltd. wished to clarify wordings relating to ownership, and credit-for-discovery, that were ambiguously cited in the original title blocks on the maps (Figs 3a &3b). With the advice and concurrence of Talis E. Kalnins, PEng., Geological Survey Branch, I have prepared new title blocks and statements, and pasted these over the original misleading ones. Additionally, I have made certain hand-written modifications to the legend of the two maps (Fig 3) in the Salat report.

Firstly, to sum up, the current program of grass roots prospecting for float and outcrop, and linecutting to provide control for mapping and initial magnetometer - VLF-EM surveys is very well justified on the basis of the float train of precious- and base-metal bearing massive sulphide, and of mineralized quartz discovered by L Doyle, and followed-up by the company. From the prospector point of view, these new discoveries are a remarkable technical success. Furthermore, at this stage, results from the work program continues to yield good indications that the discovery might become an important economic success.

Secondly, the staking, linecutting and soil sampling work, in progress, has and is being done by one

although this work was looked at, it need not have been seen to be sure that it was of best quality! (I have been professionally familiar with the services of A.A. Ablett and Amex for more than 30 years.)

Thirdly and importantly, the exploration work is being supervised in the field by Barker Minerals in an orderly, cost efficient and cost effective way.

Discovery of gold on the property was made by Louis Doyle, prospector, on 10Oct93 while on a hunting trip with a friend. Doyle noticed gold-coloured sand-silt at the outlet of a culvert along a logging road (~ 4 km post along Weldwood's "F" road), panned same, and sent some for assay. Results from the lab were 129.6 grams/tonne Au. Then, by himself, Doyle staked two claims to protect his discovery and later commissioned Amex Exploration Services of Kamloops to stake additional claims in the immediate area. Further encouraging prospecting led to additional staking. Intensive prospecting was done during Apr-Jul94, and included rock-chip sampling of boulders (some 400 samples selected on the basis of high sulphide content) of float. Specimens were sawn and polished, and sent for petrographic analysis and appraisal by both Provincial and Federal specialists, all of whom reported favourably. With continuing encouragement from 30 element ICP analyses of these rock-chip samples, line-cutting, soil sampling (~770 B-horizon samples), geological work (H.P. Salat, PEng.) commenced during the late summer and fall months of 1994. It is this work that is covered by the 15Jan95 assessment report, PEng. Line-cutting, soil sampling and prospecting are continuing as of this date, and grid-controlled magnetics and VLF-electromagnetics are to commence in the near future with a new "Terraplus Inc." GSM-19 Magnetometer/VLF instrument.

Geologically, the general area, being oOnly 37 km southeast of Barkerville, is reasonably well known because of federal and provincial geological studies of this prolific, formerly producing placer- and bedrock-gold camp. The claim group covers the southern extension of the productive, deformed and metamorphosed stratigraphy of the Downey Succession, (part of Barkerville Terrane) that hosts the important and well known vein and replacement deposits at Barkerville, Wells and Cariboo Hudson, and which were source-areas for the equally important placer deposits that trail-off down ice and down stream from the vicinity of the old mines. All of these bedrock deposits are west of the Pleasant Valley Thrust fault, and generally within 2-5 km from this regional structure. As presently known, the areas of former production are in low-intensity chloritic-grade metamorphic rocks; to the northwest beyond Willow River and to the southeast beyond a line 1-2 km west of Ishkloo Creek, the metamorphic grade increases to garnet and then to silimanite-kyanite grade. These areas of past production are best known, of course, because of numerous records from mining and exploration projects. However, there is no detailed knowledge of this sort available on the Ace Property because there has been no previous exploration work, and also because there is generally very little outcrop except along ridges and canyons.

Originally, the Downey Succession was likely a thick sequence of sea floor sand, silt, and limy and black pelitic mud, with minor mafic tuffs or flows. These eventually solidified to regularly layered sandstone, siltstone, mudstone and limestone with rare volcanic horizons, and later, under conditions of high pressure and temperature, they recrystallized to become quartzite, siltite, shale, limestone and dolomite and greenstone. Later, during a period of tectonic compression, the succession was further deformed and recrystallized to its present metamorphic stress-induced fabric of qartzitic phyllite and schist, slate, marble and amphibolite. Still later during a stage of tectonic uplift, the stress conditions in the rocks changed from compression to extension, resulting in extensional or normal faults, many

of which trend NNE. During this long complex geological process, quartz and ore minerals would remobilize, accumulate, concentrate and migrate in the direction of decreasing pressure, temperature and chemical gradients. Some of the resulting accumulations could be in knots, veins, layers or zones, some of which might be of sufficient size and grade to enable mining at a profit, leaving only the difficult and high-risk problem of prospecting, discovery and development.

To this point and time, the company's thorough and arduous prospecting work has revealed trains of mineralized float, ie., well defined trails of cobbles and boulders, up to 1 m in size that contain variable amounts of both precious and base metals, principally Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, and Bi, forming a wide variety of complex minerals. Also, some gold has been discovered along ditches in recently constructed logging roads, and numerous weathered, vuggy boulders of quartz, with tourmaline and graphite, have invariably yielded anomalous concentrations of ICP gold, (native and as tellurides) along with variable anomalous amounts of a number of other metals. Additionally, a few delimiting outcrop have been found. (Mapping of the float trains was recommended during the visit.) Under circumstances of such boulder-trains, the only effective sampling that can be done is from the individual boulders; such samples are of value only as selected specimens, and indicate only the presence or absence of economic minerals in the boulders. Grades obtained from these specimens indicate the general range of values that might be obtained by selecting best pieces from the bedrock mineralization that is yet to be exposed - the highgrade obtained from some of these specimens means only that some highgrade (not necessarily ore) material exists, somewhere in place. This mineralization is most likely stratabound, exhalative or Beshi-type volcanogenic iron-rich semi-massive to massive sulphide layer(s) that originally were vented on the sea floor to form flat sheet(s), thickest near the vent, and thinning progressively with distance from the vent. One should expect to find mineralized quartz-vein stockworks crosscutting down through the stratigraphy in the vicinity of the former vent. (This interpretation of the composition and texture of the mineralization has been substantiated and compared to the productive Goldstream Mine by several geologists, including one of the senior provincial government geologists after his study of polished slabs of the mineralization, and of the excellent petrographic work obtained by the company.)

Intriguingly, many specimens from widely distributed locations contain abundant fine-grained tourmaline (complex boron-aluminum silicate) some of which is readily identifiable because of tiny black hexagonal prisms amid the finer-grained material. Some of this material is described as tourmaline-quartz-graphite skarn in the petrography reports studies done by Vancouver Petrographics, Langley, B.C., and by Andrzej Skupinski, Ph.D., Calgary, Alberta. The intrigue is because one of the largest layered sedimentary massive sulphide deposits - Sullivan at Kimberley - has a large zone of hard, black cherty-looking cryptocrystalline tourmaline (alteration of footwall rocks), up to 100m thick, lying underneath the main, or thickest part of the orebody. At Sullivan, the extensive tourmaline alteration was part of the ore-forming process.

Accordingly, to draw a conclusion at this point, it is clear that Barker Minerals has advanced the Ace Property to the category of an excellent exploration bet. Now, the company is confronted with advancing to the next more expensive and fully justifiable stage of locating the mineralization in place, and of exposing the near-surface parts for detailed mapping and more rigorous chip/channel sampling. Under able direction, the company has been proceeding intuitively in this direction, and I unequivocally support advancing the work with these objectives in mind when the linecutting and other preliminary low-cost work has been completed, as discussed during the visits.

With continued encouragement from this new stage of required and justified work, the next logical stage, more expensive still, would be to obtain subsurface samples of the deposit(s) to determine

whether the mineralization is ore grade, and further, whether it is of sufficient continuity to enable profitable mining. Since deposition, all (or at least, most) mineral deposits in the local stratigraphy will have undergone the same deformation and metamorphism that affected the enclosing rocks; accordingly the shape(s) of such mineral deposits will likely be complexly folded, and the grade, thickness, continuity and general geology may be radically changed from the original conditions. Only detailed drilling will elucidate the shapes, thicknesses, volumes, grades and geology of the mineralization.

Because of the progressively increasing costs/risks at each stage of systematic exploration, the ongoing work should be carefully planned to adequately define potential ore and geology while avoiding unnecessary work, optimizing cost effectiveness, and minimizing risk. A general principal is to focus on and stick with the best indications, completing the inexpensive work phases first, thereby building the necessary knowledge base progressively and methodically. This generates optimum geological knowledge, and allows considered decision making, before progressing to more costly stages.

At this point in time, boulder-train prospecting has sufficiently defined a probable semi-massive to massive sulphide mineralized zone sufficiently for delimiting by geophysical methods. The prospective zone in which this deposit can be expected to be found is ~8 km long, and extends generally between kilometre-markers 22.5 and 30.5 on Weldwood's 8400 road. This zone might well contain a number of enechelon layers. Sampling to date indicates the presence of both precious and base metals in sufficient quantities to justify the work, and the visible iron-rich mineralization usually contains magnetic minerals, mainly pyrrhotite. As it is also visually clear that the zone is likely to be electrically conductive, both magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys are justified and recommended for the grid lines now nearly completed. A proton precession magnetometer should be used with either a second continuously-reading instrument to facilitate diurnal corrections, or else a carefully laid out system of mag base stations to permit tying-in at regular 1.5 hr intervals, and thus to enable more approximate diurnal corrections. The VLF-EM should be a late model, quality instrument capable of reading both Hawaii and Maine transmitters. (The primary electromagnetic field transmitted by the Jim Creek transmitter near Seattle would be near-parallel to an east-west trending conductor at the Ace Property, and would therefore be ineffective in inducing strong secondary electromagnetic fields from conductors with this orientation. It is the secondary fields that are detected by the instrument.)

Also at this point in time, another area along lines cut near the small cabin on the property causes compass needle deflections. As the probable cause is a substantial body of rock containing magnetic minerals, the lines here should be finished by picketing to allow the geophysical work to cover this area. At this time there is little information available about the nature of the material causing the compass deviations here, and so it may be possible, depending on the orientation of the probable conductor, to use the Jim Creek transmitter for the VLF-EM work to define this particular feature.

The geophysical work should yield anomalous readings that sharply outline massive sulphide mineralization of the type found in the float train. If this turns out to be the case, the full width of the anomalies should be trenched by backhoe to expose bedrock as continuously as possible. This trenching should be at regularly spaced intervals, say 50 m, and as parallel to one another as practical, perpendicularly across the trend, so that diamond drill holes can be directed at a later date under the trenches in the configuration of vertical fans or fences, and also to allow for regularly spaced fences of fill-in drilling, if such becomes necessary. All of this would allow more systematic, methodical and accurate calculations of volumes and grades of blocks of mineralized rock.

I encourage continued exploration of this property along the lines described above. The work accomplished to date has been very well done, and of course it has been productive and successful.

At least two important targets have been delimited adequately among the widespread mineralization discovered by prospecting to justify ground geophysics at this time. When completed, the geophysics should define the targets adequately for optimum positioning of backhoe trenching to expose the surface for geological and sampling purposes. Results from mapping and sampling the trenches should be awaited and thoroughly considered, and then used to plan the scope of the next stage of sub-surface sampling work.

I see no justification for expensive helicopter surveys at this time. The government airborne magnetic survey shows the area to be on a broad low-order magnetic gradient, with a 10 nT (gamma) low centered on the property. The survey was done at too high an altitude for the instrument to detect magnetic effects of the massive sulphide horizon - and regardless, the stratigraphic position of the massive sulphide horizon is already adequately defined to direct the ground magnetic follow-up that would still have to be done. There may, however, be reason in the future to reconsider airborne work, but it is not necessary at this time for purposes of target-definition.

Finally, as requested by the company, the writer is proceeding with AutoCAD/Surfer compilation of base-map, geochemical and assay data. This will allow all data to be stored on computer, and printed (colour or black line) in any desired combination, and at any desired scale, and in 3D when three dimensional data becomes available. Several of these maps are attached (DWG's 950715-1 thru 10) partly in response to the suggestion of Talis E. Kalnins, in his letter of 07Jun95 on behalf of the Gold Commissioner.

Interpretations below are based on contoured plots of analyses from 752 soil samples taken during 1994, and on statistics generated by the Probplot program. The samples were taken generally at 25m intervals along lines spaced at 50m from top of the "B" soil horizon, placed in kraft envelopes designed for the purpose, dried, screened to -80 mesh, and analysed by conventional ICP techniques by Eco-Tech Laboratories Ltd. of Kamloops. Analytical results are tabulated in Appendix 3 of the Salat report.

These samples, and the interpretation of analytical results from them are to be considered preliminary, for, at the time, the grid work and resulting sampling was irregular and incomplete. The 10 above mentioned contour maps cover topography and claims, and soil Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, Bi, Sb, As and Fe, respectively, as completed during 1994.

Variable	Mean	StDev	Min	Max	Skew	1Quart	3Quart
Gold (ppb)	3.78	8.25	0.25	190.00	18.47	3.00	3.00
Silver (ppm)	0.18	0.27	0.10	3.00	5.68	0.10	0.10
Lead (ppm)	14.51	19.90	1.00	490.0	18.58	8.00	18.00
Zinc (ppm)	73.56	42.27	18.00	1018.00	15.17	57.00	82.00
Copper (ppm)	37.02	23.56	7.00	314.00	4.03	22.00	46.00
Bismuth (ppm)	7.31	6.60	3.00	153.00	14.53	3.00	10.00
Antimony (ppm)	5.29	3.97	3.00	25.00	1.91	3.00	5.00
Arsenic (ppm)	7.42	19.96	3.00	330.00	8.02	3.00	3.00
Iron (%)	4.90	1.36	0.21	10.60	0.15	4.11	5.70

The contoured areal distribution of the metals show concentrations in a number of places. The principal anomalous areas, and anomalous metals are summarized briefly as follows:

1) "8400 Road" (Ace 84 thru Ace62 claim units) - Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Sb, As, and Fe
(coincident with float train area found by detailed prospecting)

2) "F-4.5 km" (Ace 11 thru Ace 20 units) - Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, Bi, Sb
(sand-silt obtained from nearby culvert outlet contained anomalous gold)

3) "F-1.0 km" (Ace 86 area) - Ag, Pb, Zn, Bi, Sb, As, Fe

4) "600W,3400S" (Ace29 thru Ace30) - Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Sb

5) "F-5.0 km" (Ace2 thru Ace 14) - Pb, Zn, Cu, Sb

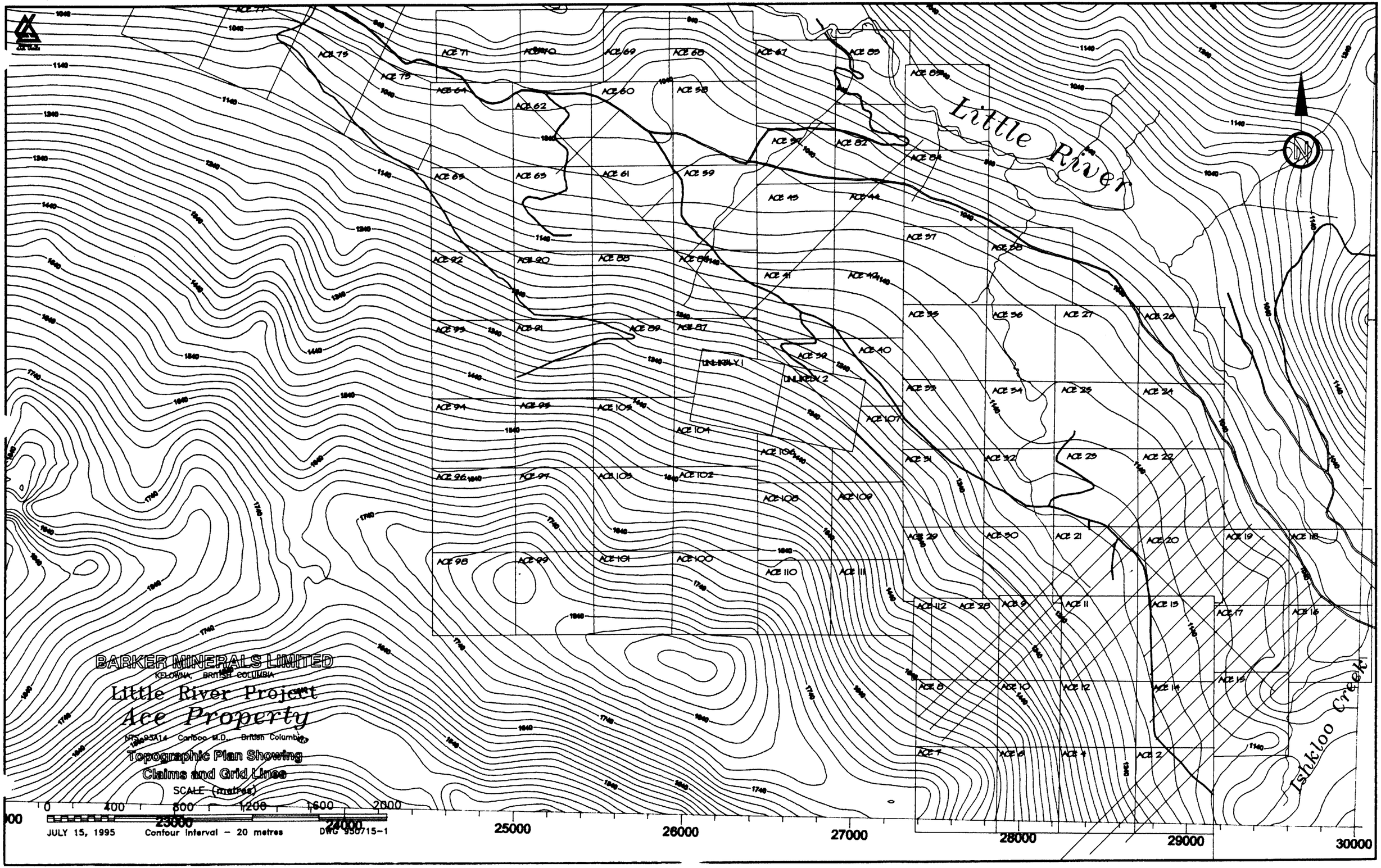
6) "1400W,3900S" (Ace 8 area) - Pb, Cu,

Additionally, there are a number of scattered spot geochemical with one or more anomalous metals.

The principal anomalous areas, particularly the larger ones such as areas 1 and 2 above, should be evaluated by detailed magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys, to define areas of magnetic minerals and conductive sulphides; if such areas are defined they would become immediate targets for trenching, and sampling and possibly, diamond drilling.

Respectfully submitted,

C.A. Roy Lammle, PEng.


Little River
Ishkloo Creek
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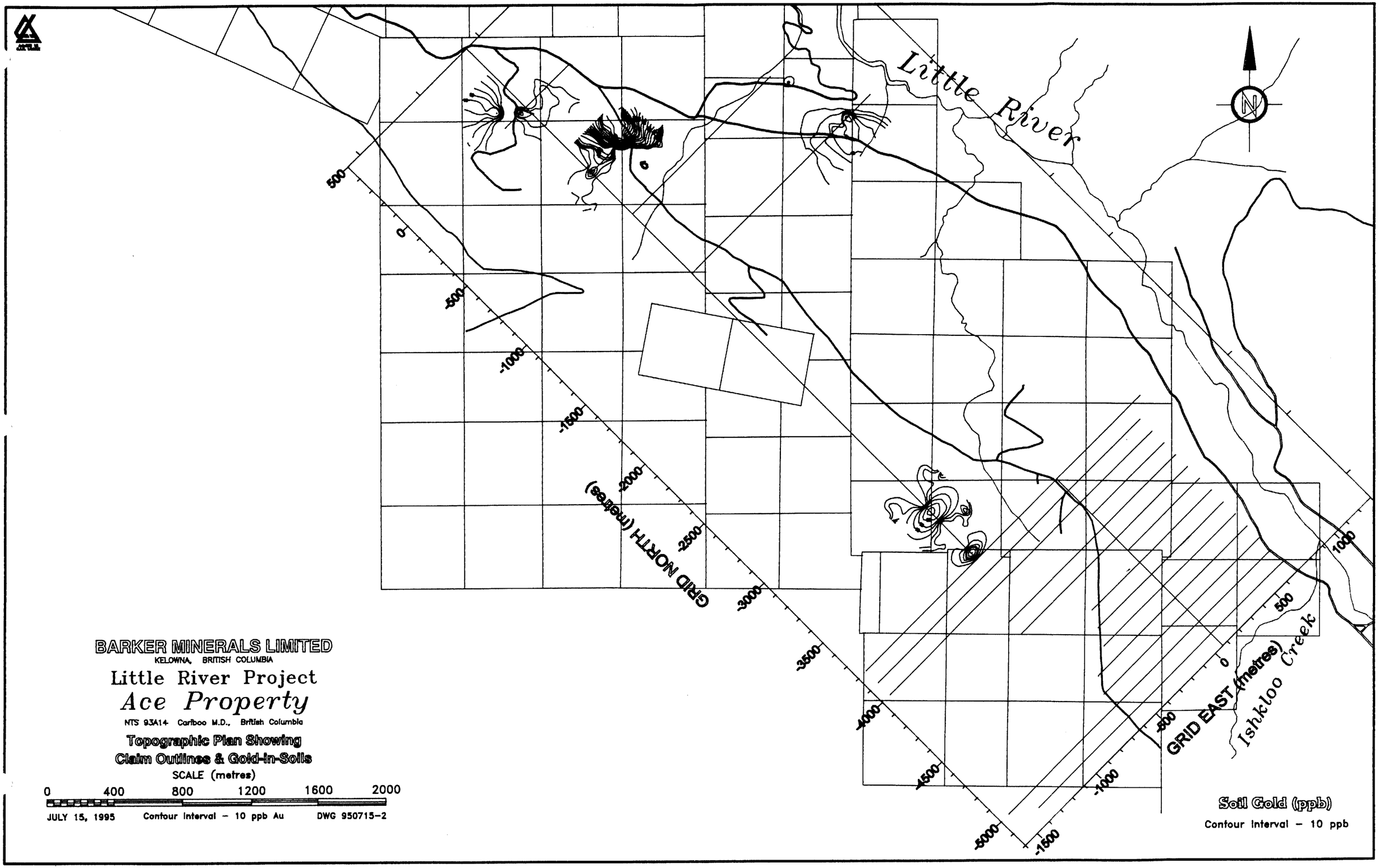
BARKER MINERALS LIMITED
KELOWNA, BRITISH COLUMBIA
Little River Project
Ace Property
NTS 93A14 Cariboo M.D., British Columbia
Topographic Plan Showing
Claims and Grid Lines
SCALE (metres)
0 400 800 1200 1600 2000
JULY 15, 1995
Contour Interval – 20 metres
DWG 950715-1
23000
24000
25000
26000
27000
28000
29000
30000



BARKER MINERALS LIMITED

KELOWNA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Little River Project

Ace Property

NTS 93A14 Cariboo M.D., British Columbia

Topographic Plan Showing

Claim Outlines & Gold-in-Soils

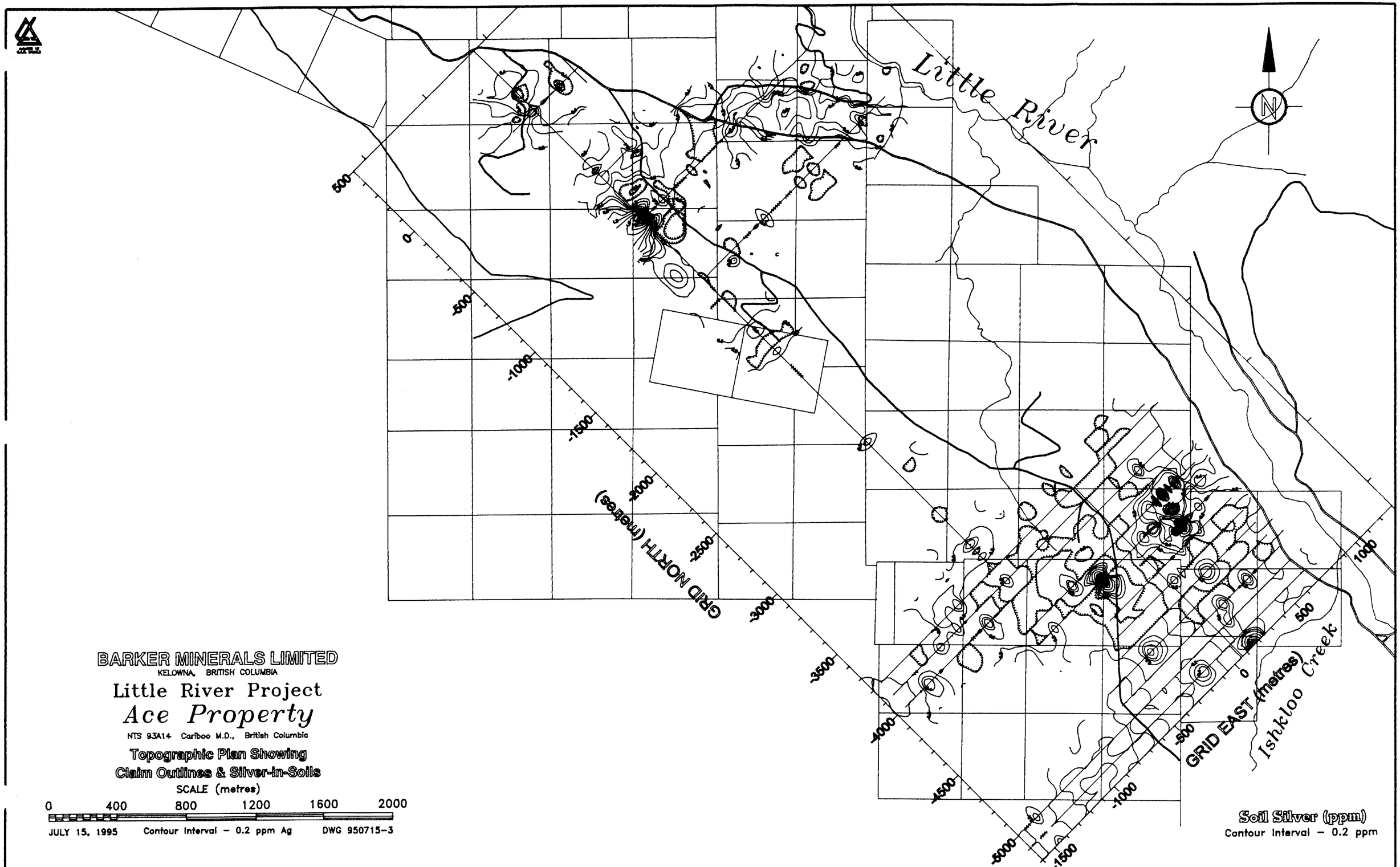
SCALE (metres)

0 400 800 1200 1600 2000

JULY 15, 1995 Contour Interval – 10 ppb Au DWG 950715-2

Soil Gold (ppb)

Contour Interval – 10 ppb



BARKER MINERALS LIMITED
KELOWNA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Little River Project

Ace Property

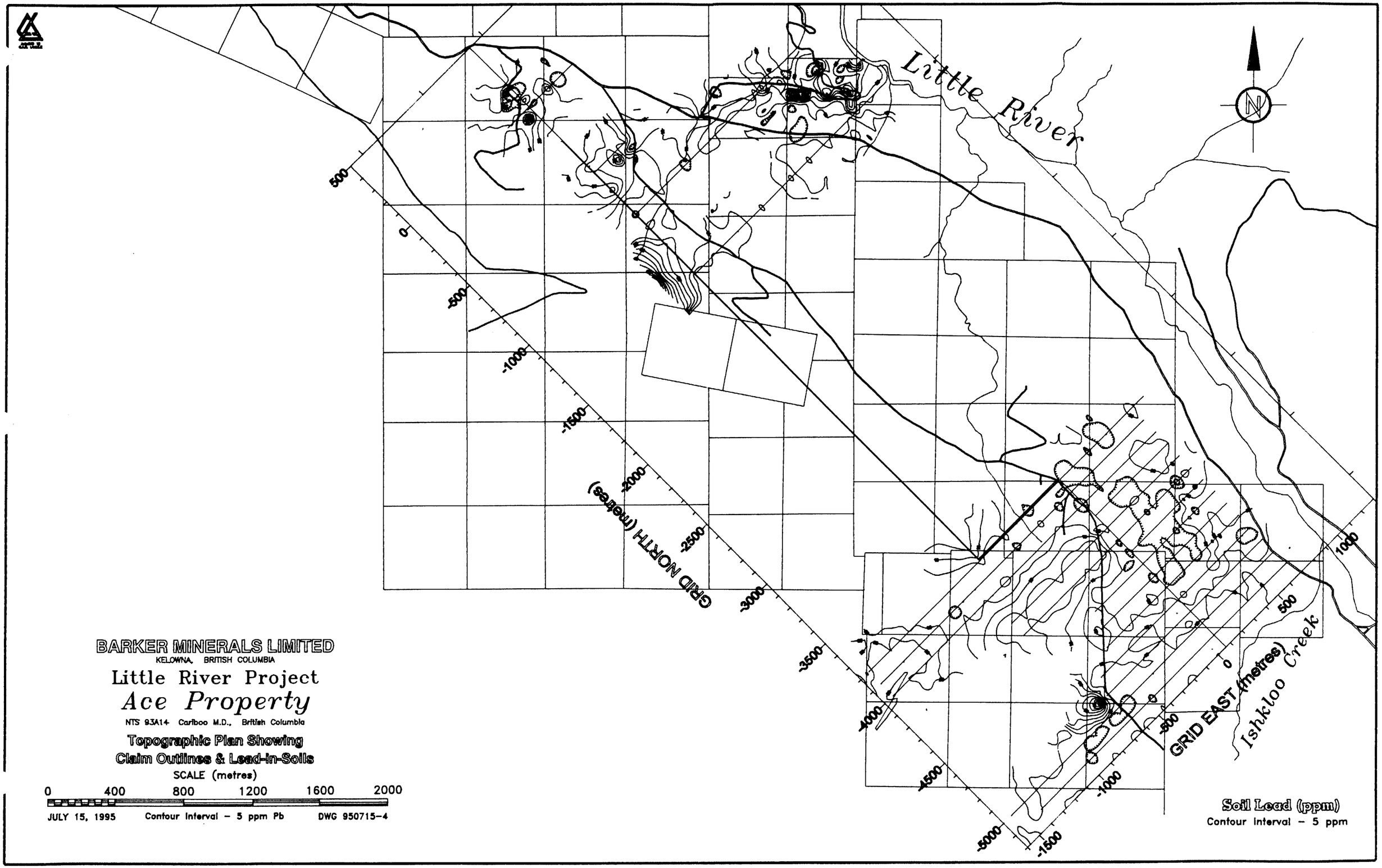
NTS 93A14 Cariboo M.D., British Columbia

Topographic Plan Showing
Claim Outlines & Silver-in-Soils

SCALE (metres)

0 400 800 1200 1600 2000

JULY 15, 1995 Contour Interval – 0.2 ppm Ag DWG 950715-3



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KELOWNA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Little River Project

Ace Property

NTS 93A14 Cariboo M.D., British Columbia

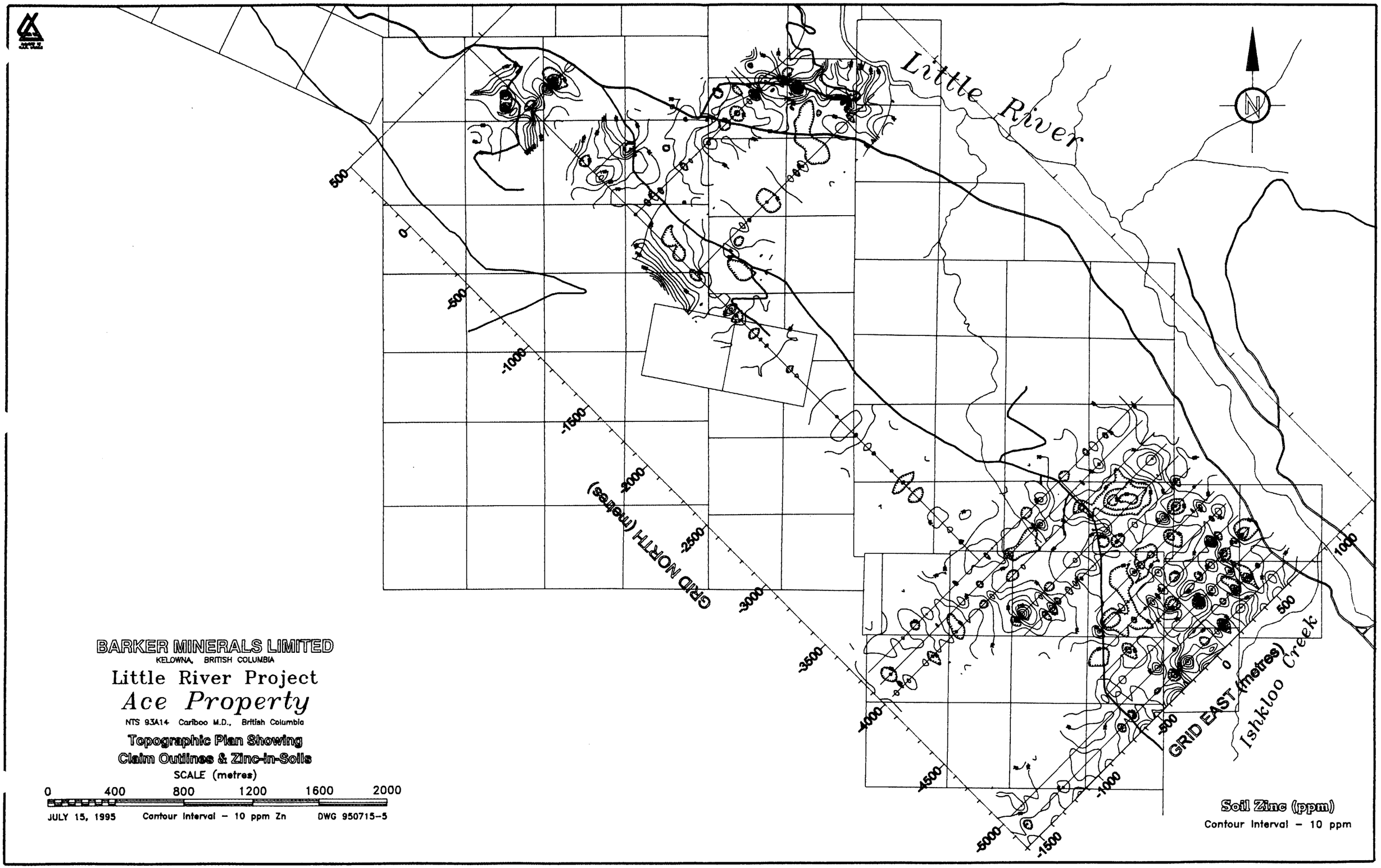
Topographic Plan Showing

Claim Outlines & Lead-in-Soils

SCALE (metres)

0 400 800 1200 1600 2000

JULY 15, 1995 Contour Interval – 5 ppm Pb DWG 950715-4



BARKER MINERALS LIMITED

KELOWNA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Little River Project

Ace Property

NTS 93A14 Cariboo M.D., British Columbia

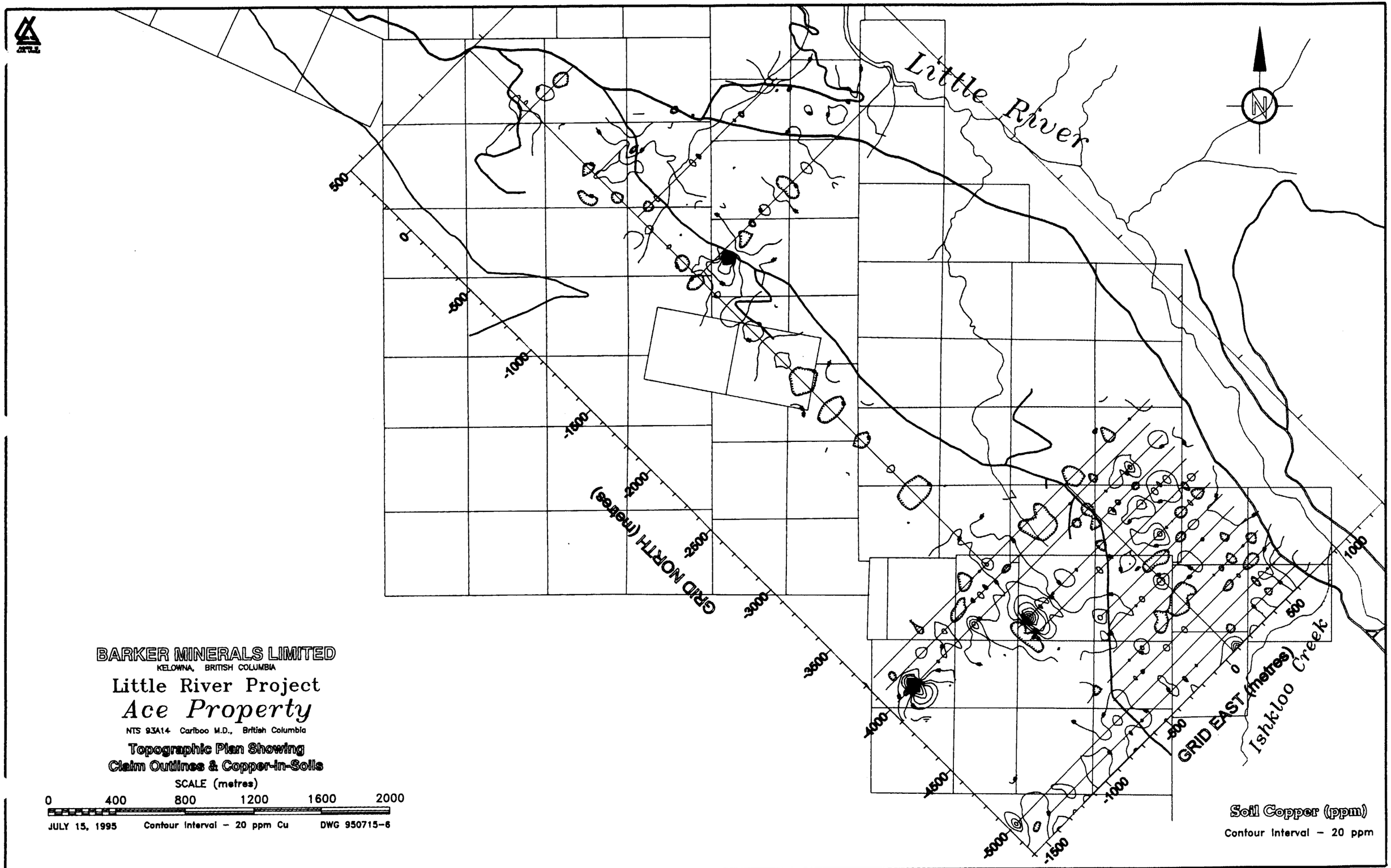
Topographic Plan Showing

Claim Outlines & Zinc-in-Soils

SCALE (metres)

0 400 800 1200 1600 2000

JULY 15, 1995 Contour Interval - 10 ppm Zn DWG 950715-5



BARKER MINERALS LIMITED
KELOWNA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Little River Project
Ace Property

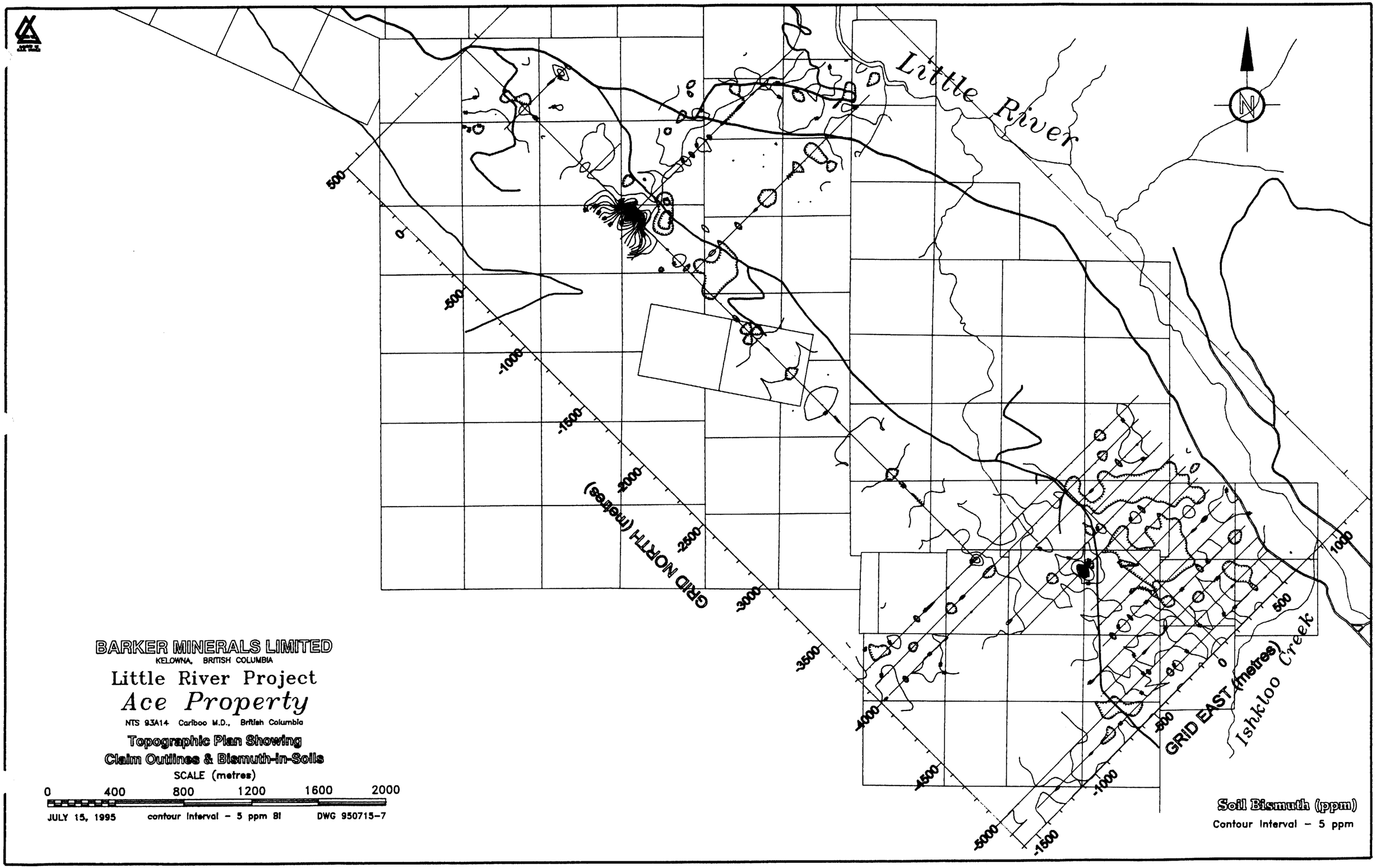
NTS 93A14 Cariboo M.D., British Columbia

Topographic Plan Showing
Claim Outlines & Copper-in-Soils

SCALE (metres)

0 400 800 1200 1600 2000

JULY 15, 1995 Contour Interval – 20 ppm Cu DWG 950715-6



BARKER MINERALS LIMITED

KELOWNA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Little River Project

Ace Property

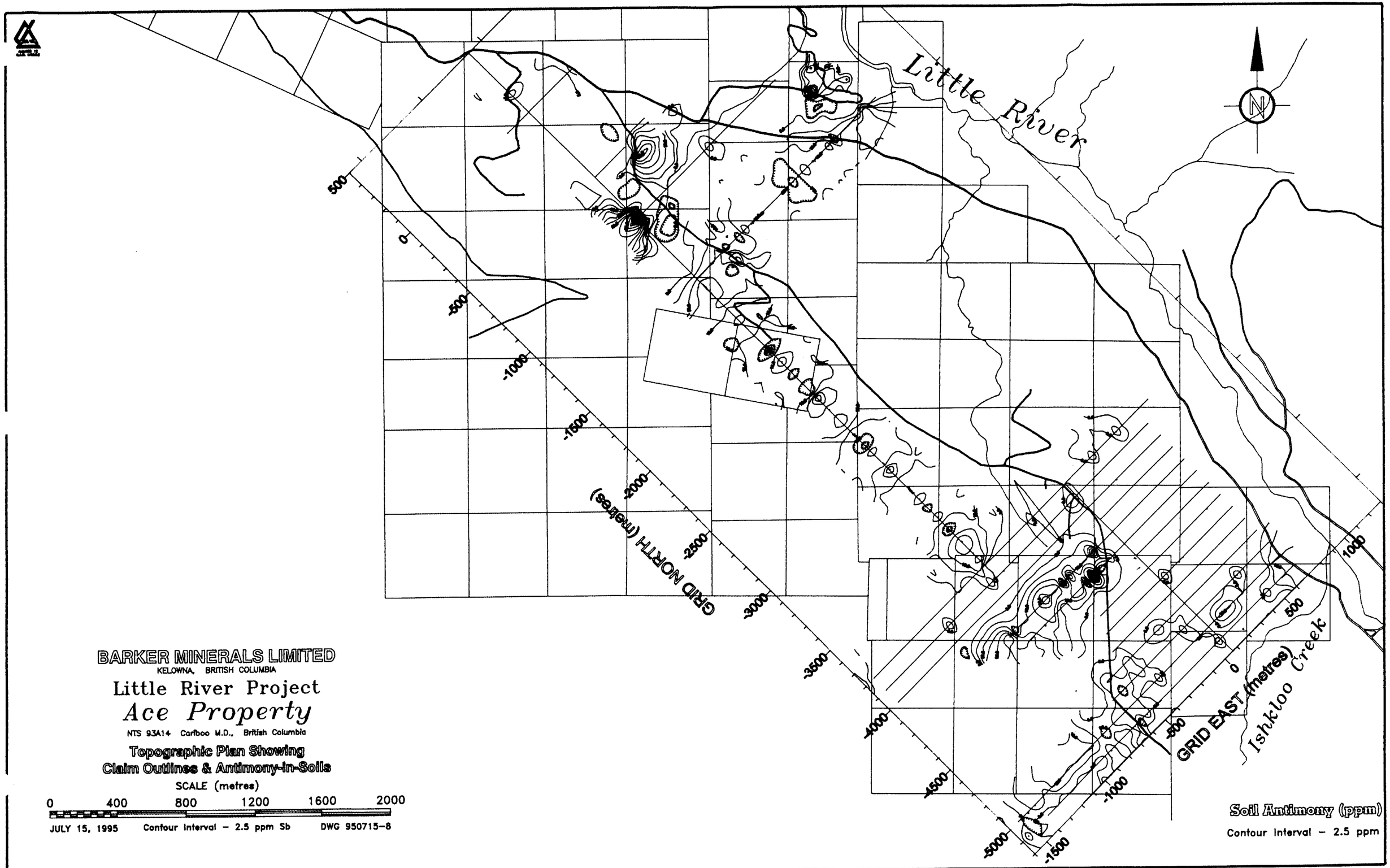
NTS 93A14 Cariboo M.D., British Columbia

Topographic Plan Showing
Claim Outlines & Bismuth-in-Soils

SCALE (metres)

0 400 800 1200 1600 2000

JULY 15, 1995 contour interval - 5 ppm Bi DWG 950715-7



BARKER MINERALS LIMITED

KELOWNA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Little River Project

Ace Property

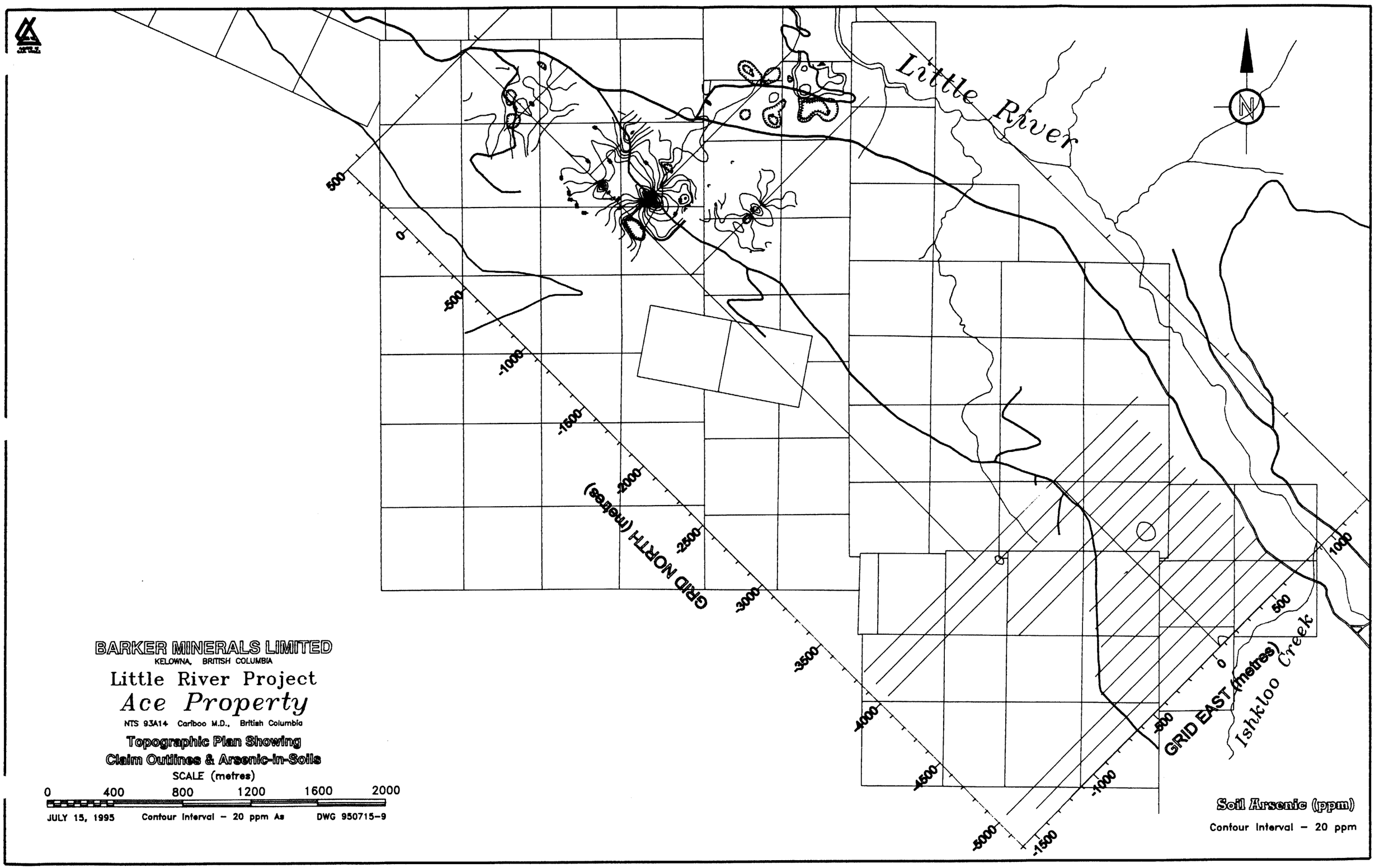
NTS 93A14 Cariboo M.D., British Columbia

Topographic Plan Showing
Claim Outlines & Antimony-in-Soils

SCALE (metres)

0 400 800 1200 1600 2000

JULY 15, 1995 Contour Interval – 2.5 ppm Sb DWG 950715-8



BARKER MINERALS LIMITED

KELOWNA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Little River Project

Ace Property

NTS 93A14 Cariboo M.D., British Columbia

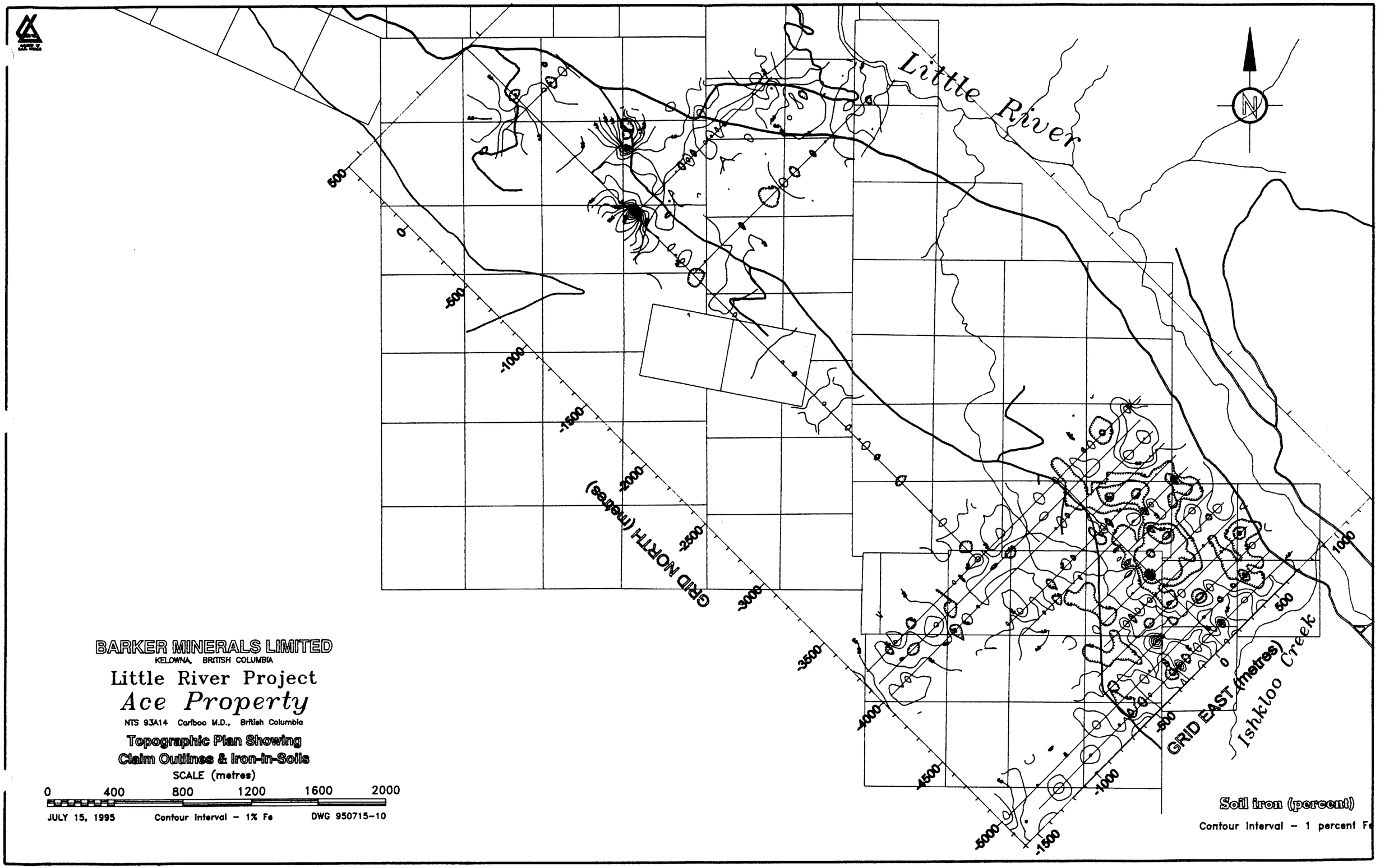
Topographic Plan Showing

Claim Outlines & Arsenic-in-Soils

SCALE (metres)

0 400 800 1200 1600 2000

JULY 15, 1995 Contour Interval – 20 ppm As DWG 950715-9



BARKER MINERALS LIMITED

KELOWNA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Little River Project

Ace Property

NTS 93A14 Cariboo M.D., British Columbia

Topographic Plan Showing
Claim Outlines & Iron-in-Soils

SCALE (metres)

0 400 800 1200 1600 2000

JULY 15, 1995 Contour Interval – 1% Fe DWG 950715-10